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REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

COUNTRY Poland

DATE DISTR. 16 Feb. 1954

SUBJECT 1. The State Telecommunications Council
2. Critical Shortage of Materials for
Electronics Instruments

NO. OF PAGES 3

DATE OF INFORMATION [REDACTED]

REFERENCES:

PLACE ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. The State Telecommunications Council (Panstwowa Rada Telekomunikacy-jna) was a governmental body which was formed to act in an advisory and consultative capacity for all problems concerning telecommunications on a national level. It was subordinate to the State Commission for Economic Planning and was composed of certain permanent members and specialists in the field of telecommunications from the Ministry of Post and Telegraph, the Ministry of National Defense, Polish Radio, and polytechnic institutes. Sometimes engineers engaged in the telecommunications industry were asked to attend meetings as experts. Engineer GORNICKI, an employee of the Ministry of Post and Telegraph, was the acting secretary. Meetings usually took place in the building of the Ministry of Post and Telegraph; the Council had no office of its own. The Minister of Post and Telegraph, SZYMANOWSKI, or the vice minister, usually acted as chairman of the meetings.
2. The State Telecommunications Council had no executive power. It did have, however, the authority to ask all ministries, institutes, etc. for any information and data necessary for its work. It submitted opinions and suggestions on problems which had been referred to it to the State Commission for Economic Planning for final decision.

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Eng. GORNICKI, from the Ministry of Post and Telegraph, who acted as chairman.

Electrical Eng. RASZBA, from the Central Administration of the Telecommunications Industry, who was a permanent member of the Council.

Electrical Eng. Janusz KOMENDA, from the Central Administration of the Telecommunications Industry, who was employed there as a coordinator. He attended the meeting as a consulting expert.

4. The first subject discussed was the building of a new electronics measuring instruments factory, the first plans for which I had completed the previous year. Section G, Page 21.7 The plans included: size of the prospective factory, departments, the necessary capital equipment, number of employees, the materials necessary for production, both indigenous and imported, and the quality of instruments to be produced. In addition, the problem of construction of instruments necessary for future production, repair, and maintenance of television sets was considered at the meeting. No positive results were achieved because those present were unable to agree on the kind of instruments and quantities to be produced. The only result achieved was the setting up of a skeleton outline of the general plan of the factory.
5. The second point covered at the meeting was the problem of materials needed for the production of electronics instruments. It was pointed out that the quality of the following materials which were being produced in Poland would have to be improved:
 - a. Brass sheets, which had too little elasticity and the thickness of which was not uniform.
 - b. Steel sheets, which were insufficiently pickled. (There was a shortage of pickled steel sheets in Poland.)
 - c. Argentan sheets (Neusilber), which were not sufficiently elastic.
 - d. Red bronze sheets (fosforowa miedz), which were not sufficiently elastic and were in short supply.
 - e. Silicon steel sheets, which showed too great a magnetic loss and a lack of uniformity in quality, even in one sheet.
 - f. Bakelite powder, which was poor in quality and produced in limited colors.
 - g. Winding wire, which was badly enameled and peeled during the process of winding.
 - h. Insulating tubes, connecting wire, and insulated wire, all of which were in short supply.
 - i. Carbon resistors, which were of very poor quality.
 - j. High frequency switches, which were in short supply and of very poor quality.
 - k. Accessories for assembling, such as terminals, tube sockets, miniature lamp sockets, and small supports, the production of which was on a very small scale.
 - l. Screws, nuts, and bolts, which were usually of very poor quality and in short supply.
 - m. Electronic tubes.

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6. Next the meeting discussed and set up a list of materials and components which were not produced in Poland, the production of which should start as soon as possible:
- a. Resistor wires. (Nickeline, chrome nickel wire, constantan, novo constantan, and manganin were imported from England; kanthal from Sweden.)
 - b. Polystyrene plastics, such as styroflex, trolitul, ammenit, plexiglas, etc.
 - c. Artificial resin for television sets.
 - d. Insulation varnish and lacquers, such as nitro, etc.
 - e. Paper for condensers.
 - f. Aluminum foil.
 - g. Kraft paper.
 - h. Ebonite.
 - i. Iron dust.
 - j. Copper oxide and selenium rectifiers.
 - k. Metalized resistors.
 - l. Ceramic condensers.
 - m. Transistors.
 - n. Termistors.
 - o. High and low tension electrolytic condensers.
 - p. Trimmer condensers.
 - q. Steatite insulators.
 - r. Iron dust cores.
 - s. High frequency braid.
 - t. Carbon potentiometers.
7. Because of the length of the list of critical materials it was suggested that a committee of specialists be designated to deal with the problem. In my opinion the committee has had little or no success in the solution of the various problems because of the lack of essential factories and materials in Poland.

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